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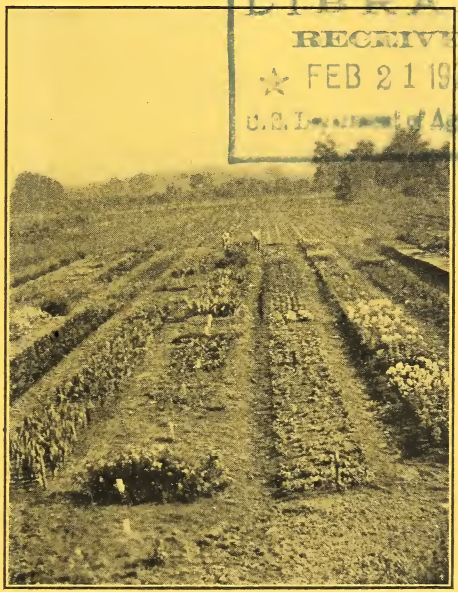

NURSERYMEN

Agawam, Mass.

CATALOGUE

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

C. W. ATWATER & SON
Agawam, Mass.

REMARKS

IN THIS little catalogue we make no claims to a complete list of nursery stock, but have endeavored to give a short and accurate description of the varieties of trees and plants best suited to this section.

Most of these are well known and thoroughly tested sorts, but a few are novelties that seem worthy of introduction.

In addition to the varieties described here, we can, if desired, furnish most of the other standard sorts and many of the novelties.

A great part of this stock we grow at our own nursery; the rest we buy from reliable firms. It is our especial aim to have our stock *true to name* and of the *best quality.*

The larger part of our business is by agents' orders, but we also solicit orders by mail. As we do not issue a new catalogue annually, we cannot print prices, since these vary from year to year, but will quote as reasonable prices on mail orders as the quantity ordered will warrant, consistent with *first quality.*

We are also prepared to make plans for the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, either for the small city or town lot, or for large grounds. Mr. H. C. Atwater of our firm has studied Landscape Gardening at Cornell, and has also had a successful practical experience in that work. We shall be glad to advise with any of our customers who wish to consult us in this matter.

Plain directions for transplanting will be sent with each order, and any stock that fails to live through the first summer will be replaced without charge, provided it was properly set out and cared for.

We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to name, but mistakes are possible with everybody. Should any such occur, we agree to replace the stock with the true varieties, as originally ordered, or to refund the purchase price, but are not to be held liable for more than the original price.

Our nursery is situated in the south part of Agawam, at the corner of Suffield and South Streets, about five miles from Springfield, and three-fourths mile from the Hartford and Springfield "West Side" trolley.

Visitors are always welcome, and we are glad to have them inspect our nursery, but *No Business will be Transacted on Sunday.*

We solicit your orders and assure you that we shall do all in our power to fill them to your entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

C. W. ATWATER & SON.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

STANDARD APPLES

Standard trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 30 to 35 feet apart each way.
Dwarf trees 2½ to 4 feet high, Plant 12 feet apart.
Varieties marked * can be furnished in dwarf form.

SUMMER VARIETIES

***Astrachan, Red.** Good size, red, acid, excellent for cooking; productive; last of July and first of August.

Golden Sweet. Medium size, yellow, rather dry, productive; middle of August.

Early Harvest. Medium size, yellow, good quality; middle of August.

***Sweet Bough.** Large, yellow, sweet, moderate bearer; first of August.

***Yellow Transparent.** Good size, yellow, moderately tart; productive and bears very young; first of August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, roundish, streaked red and yellow, somewhat tart; hardy, productive and bears young; August and September.

***Fall Pippin.** Very large, yellow, fine for eating or cooking; October and November.

***Gravenstein.** Large, striped, tart, fine quality, productive, very profitable for market; September.

***McIntosh Red.** Medium to large, bright red slightly tart; very handsome and of the finest quality; one of the most valuable apples for home use or market. September to December.

Pewaukee. A seedling of Oldenburg; medium size, skin yellow, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, of fine quality. October to January.

Porter. Medium size, yellow, slightly tart, good quality; September and October.

Pound Sweet. Large, yellow, moderately juicy, sweet. September and October.

***Wealthy.** Medium size, red striped, good quality, somewhat tart; bears very young and enormous crops. September and October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

***Baldwin.** Large, red, acid, very productive, one of the best known apples for home or market. December to April.

***Delicious.** A western variety that has proved very successful in that section, and promises well for New England. Fruit large, oblong in shape, like the Gilliflower, streaked red and yellow. Flavor mild sub-acid, of the finest quality; considered by many the best eating apple for winter that we have.

Gilliflower. (Sheepnose.) The old fashioned variety; dark red, oblong shape; has a peculiar flavor that no other apple possesses. Mid-winter.

***Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Large, yellow and red, tender, juicy and fine; vigorous and very productive. November to January.

Jacob's Sweet. Large, round, yellow; flesh white and firm; one of the finest winter sweet apples, especially for baking. November to March.

***King.** Large, red striped, of the best quality, moderately productive. November to February.

***Northern Spy.** Large, handsome, striped red and yellow; a late keeper, and of the finest quality where it succeeds well. In many places this variety produces only imperfect fruit. Is slow in coming into bearing.

***R. I. Greening.** Large, light green, tart, excellent for eating or cooking, good bearer, one of the best. Midwinter.

***Roxbury Russet.** Medium size, fine grained, acid, productive; one of the best keepers lasting until May

Seek-no-Further. Medium size, dull red, rich and spicy. November to January.

Sutton Beauty. Resembles Baldwin, but of better quality as an eating apple, though not as good for cooking.

Winter Banana. Large, clear pale yellow; mild subacid, good for dessert. Bears young and abundantly.

CRAB APPLES

***Hyslop.** Large, deep crimson, very handsome; October and November.

Trancendent. Decidedly the best, large, striped, very productive; September.

PEARS

Standard trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.
Dwarf trees 2½ to 4 feet high. Plant 10 feet apart.
Varieties marked * can be furnished in dwarf form.

SUMMER VARIETIES

***Bartlett.** Large, yellow, juicy and high flavored, productive; the most popular sort grown. September.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Large, yellow, very handsome, fine quality, but not a good keeper; tree a rapid grower and very productive; ripens ahead of Bartlett.

Wilder. Medium size, yellow, good quality; probably the best very early pear. First of August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Bosc. Large, long and slender; smooth russet skin; of the very finest quality but slow in coming into bearing. October and November.

***Duchess d'Angouleme.** Very large, greenish yellow, good quality; excellent as dwarf. October and November.

Kieffer. Good size, greenish yellow, not very good eating but the best one to can. *Very* productive, a vigorous grower and early bearer. October and November.

***Seckel.** Small, yellowish brown, very spicy and fine quality; tree a slow grower, but bears young; last half of September.

Sheldon. Medium size, round, russet, thick skin but very juicy and of fine quality. October.

WINTER VARIETIES

***Anjou.** Large, greenish yellow, good quality and productive, one of the best late sorts; October to December.

*Lawrence. Small, russet, sweet, resembling Seckel but not so fine grained, productive; tree a slow grower; December to January.

Winter Nelis. Medium, green and russet, good quality, slow grower and productive; December.

CHERRIES

SWEET VARIETIES

Trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 20 feet apart each way.

Black Tartarian. Very large, juicy, rich, and fine quality; first of July.

Gov. Wood. Large, light yellow and red; a fine early variety, but tree not so vigorous a grower as some. Middle of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Large, pale yellow, firm, sweet, productive; a valuable variety. First of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Very large, deep black; flesh juicy and fine flavored; an abundant bearer. Mid-season.

Windsor. Very large, dark color, fine quality and productive; mid-season.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and of fine quality. One of the best sweet cherries; last of June.

TART VARIETIES.

Trees 4 to 6 feet high. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

Early Richmond. Medium size, red, excellent for cooking; trees very hardy and productive; one of the best; June.

English Morello. Medium, dark red; August.

Large Montmorency. Large, acid; ten days later than Early Richmond.

May Duke. Large, red, juicy, moderately tart; an excellent sort; middle of June.

PLUMS

Trees 4 to 6 feet high. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart.

JAPANESE VARIETIES

The Japanese plums are much less troubled with black knot and curculio than the older, or European sorts, while the trees are noted for vigorous growth, early bearing, and great productiveness. In fact, many of them bear so heavily that the trees are quite short lived.

Abundance. Large, red and yellow; very juicy, sweet, and fine quality; tree an upright and vigorous grower, and bears very young. Last half of Augusr.

Burbank. Large, red, firm fleshed and sweet; tree a strong spreading grower and enormously productive. Ripens just after Abundance, and like that variety, bears when very young.

October Purple. Large reddish purple, fine quality; tree an upright vigorous grower. Last of September.

Red June. Good size, bright red; of good, but not best, quality; productive; very early, beginning to ripen by the first of August and lasting for two weeks or more. Probably the best very early plum.

Satsuma. Medium size; red skin and red flesh clear through the plum; very small stone. Tart; the finest plum for canning but not a reliable bearer in this section. September.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Bradshaw. A large purple plum of good quality, ripening in August.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large, light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; a fine late plum. Last of September.

Fellemberg. (Italian Prune.) Large, oval, purple. Flesh juicy and parts readily from the stone; fine for drying. September.

German Prune. Good size, purple. Of good quality and very popular for canning. Very productive.

Grand Duke. Very large, violet purple; of good quality and remarkably free from rot. Productive; valuable for market. Last of September.

Lombard. Medium size, red with purple shading; sweet and of excellent quality; bears young, and enormous crops. Especially desirable for light soils. First half of September.

Reine Claude. Large, greenish yellow; sweet, juicy and of finest quality; productive. September.

PEACHES

Trees 3 to 5 feet high. Plant 15 feet apart each way.
Peach trees should be set in Spring only.

Belle of Georgia. Large, white with red cheek; flesh firm, of fine quality, good for home use or market; an abundant and reliable bearer, but fruit is inclined to drop as soon as ripe. Freestone. Early September.

Carman. Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh white and of good quality, tree an abundant bearer, ripening before Mt. Rose.

Champion. Large, creamy white with red cheek; juicy

and fine flavor, ripening about September first; fruit buds unusually hardy.

Crawford Early. Large, yellow, fine quality, good bearer, very popular sort; first of September.

Crawford Late. Very large, yellow, good quality, moderately productive, much used for canning, last of September.

Elberta. Very large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow; of only fair quality for eating, but one of the best sorts for canning. A very heavy and reliable bearer, and probably grown for market more than any other variety. Middle of September.

J. H. Hale. New; golden yellow; very large, said to be one-third to one-half larger than Elberta, and ripening a few days before that variety. Quality similar to Elberta and excellent for canning. Tree productive with unusually hardy fruit buds, making it a very reliable bearer. A fine shipper and very promising sort.

Mt. Rose. Medium size, white, overspread with red; freestone, fine quality and productive. Last of August.

Old Mixon Free. Large, white, fine flavor, productive; first half of September.

Stump the World. Much resembles Old Mixon Free, but but ripens a week or ten days later.

QUINCES

Bushes 3 to 4 feet high. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart.

Burgeat. Said to be a large, golden yellow variety, of best quality, and a good keeper; ripens just after the Orange. Tree a strong grower and very productive.

Champion. Very large and smooth, greenish yellow, fine

quality and cooks soft; tree bears very young and abundantly; ripens last of October and keeps until January. A very valuable sort.

Orange. Large, round, yellow, the old well-known sort; September.

MULBERRIES

Downing. Fruit black, of very large size and fine quality, ripening from June to September. Tree rather tender and should be planted only in protected places.

New American. Similar to Downing, but tree much hardier.

Russian. Tree a very hardy and vigorous grower. Fruit of small size, much relished by the birds.

GRAPES

Plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

BLACK SORTS

Campbell's Early. A seedling of Moore's Early. Very large berry, with large, handsome, compact cluster. Vine hardy and productive; mid-season.

Concord. Good size and quality, very productive; best known of any; last of Sebtember.

Moore's Early. A seedling of Concord; of large size and good quality; vine a strong grower, fairly productive. A desirable early sort. First of September.

Wilder. (Rogers No. 4.) A large fine grape, but requires a good location; ripens after Moore's Early.

Worden. Another Concord seedling; a few days earlier and of better quality; a strong grower and productive.

RED SORTS

Agawam. Large, thick skin, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; a good keeper; vine hardy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Brighton. Medium size, very fine flavor; a fair grower and moderately productive; one of the best; middle of September.

Caco. A new red grape, a cross between Catawba and Concord. Described as a large grape, of the finest quality, and ripening before Concord. Vine said to be hardy, vigorous and productive. We have fruited this variety one season, at this writing, and are much pleased with it in every way.

Delaware. Small, sweet, rather poor grower; late.

Salem. Large, peculiar flavor much liked by some, ripens about with Worden; can be kept very late.

WHITE SORTS.

Green Mountain. Small to medium size; *the earliest of any to ripen;* quality unsurpassed, thin skin and few seeds; vine hardy and productive.

Moore's Diamond. Another Concord seedling; medium size, fine flavor, seeds separating very readily from the pulp; vine vigorous and good bearer; ripens before Worden.

Niagara. Fruit of good size and fine quality; borne in large handsome clusters. Vine a strong grower and very productive. One of the best and most popular sorts; latter half of September.

CURRANTS

Plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

Cherry. Large, dark red, productive; rather more acid than most sorts.

Fay's Prolific. Very large, red; long bunches and productive, but bush is rather a slow grower. A very desirable sort.

Perfection. Very large with long bunches; few seeds and fine flavor, being less acid than other red currants. Bush a strong grower and enormously productive. The best red currant yet introduced.

White Grape. Medium size, white, less acid than red sorts; more especially for table use.

GOOSEBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

Columbus. Very large, greenish yellow, of good quality and enormously productive; a splendid sort, but bush a slow grower.

Downing. Of medium size, green, smooth skin and good quality. Very productive.

Pearl. Claimed to be very productive; similar to Downing, but said to be larger; of first-class quality.

Josselyn. (Red Jacket) Large, light red, smooth skin; of good quality and productive; a little later than most sorts.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart.

Eldorado. Large, jet black, of fine quality. Hardy, and very productive.

Mersereau. Very large, glossy black, sweet, and of extra quality with no hard core. Plant a strong, upright grower, very productive and extremely hardy.

Snyder. Good size, sweet, very productive and hardy; a reliable sort especially adapted to light soils.

Lucretia Dewberry. A trailing variety of the blackberry; early, large, fine fruit.

RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

Conrath. An early, black sort, of good size and quality; productive and ripening over a long season.

Cumberland. Very large, glossy black, with small seeds; good quality and productive; a first-rate berry for mid-season, but does not succeed in all sections.

Gregg. Very large, productive; not as juicy as the early varieties. The standard late variety.

Honeysweet. A new variety, recently introduced from Ohio. Claimed to be very large and productive and of the finest quality. Plant a strong and vigorous grower.

Kansas. Large, black, vigorous grower and productive; ripening its entire crop in three or four pickings. Valuable for market; early.

Plum Farmer. Large black, strong grower, hardy and productive.

Columbian. Very large, purplish red, with a peculiar flavor of its own, much liked by some, and fine for canning. Bush not suckering from the roots, but growing like the black sorts; *very* productive.

Cuthbert. Large, dark red, best quality and productive; late and ripens its crop over a long period; canes usually hardy but sometimes injured by severe winters.

Herbert. Fruit large, bright red, firm, of good but not

highest, quality. Bush a moderate grower, hardy and *very* productive. Its firmness, bright color and productiveness make it a valuable market variety. Ripens with Cuthbert.

Loudon. Similar to Cuthbert, but a few days later and canes perhaps a little hardier; a very valuable sort.

St. Regis. (Ranere.) A new "Everbearing" red raspberry; good size, bright red, good quality, though not equal to Cuthbert or Loudon. The first crop of the season ripens very early; after this is gone, new canes come up which bloom and begin to ripen fruit early in September, continuing to produce blossoms and ripe fruit until frost. This last crop is not a heavy one, but is very desirable to lengthen the season for home use.

Golden Queen. Large, yellow, fine flavor; grows like the red sorts. Valuable for home use, but not for market.

ASPARAGUS

Plant 18 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart for garden culture, and rows 4 feet apart for field culture.

Asparagus is of easy cultivation, but the ground must be made very rich. Its use has increased rapidly in the last few years and it is proving a profitable market crop.

We grow our plants with special care and can furnish very strong roots.

Giant Argenteuil. A new French variety, claimed to be more resistant to rust and insects than other sorts. Stalks very large, rich and tender.

Palmetto. Large, early, tender and fine. One of the best, if not the best, of any of the varieties now grown.

RHUBARB

Hawk's Champagne. A new variety, large and fine.

Linnaeus. Large, early and tender; a first-class sort.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

In order that our customers may be able to form an idea of the size which the trees, under average conditions, will reach when full grown, we are indicating it by letters as follows.

A indicates trees which attain a size of 50 ft. and upwards.
B " " " " " " " 20 to 40 feet.
C " " " " " " " 10 to 20 feet.
D " small trees, growing less than 10 feet high.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

APPLE, Bechtel's Flowering Crab. (C) The finest of the class. A medium sized tree, covered in early spring with beautiful, double rose-like flowers, of a delicate pink and very fragrant.

ASH, American White. (A) A well known native tree of large size and vigorous growth.

BEECH, American. (A) Compact form, smooth, light colored bark, with glossy, attractive foliage. Like the other varieties ef beech, this should be transplanted when quite small, preferable not over 4 or 5 feet high.

Purple. (B) An elegant tree, foliage deep reddish purple in spring, becoming copper colored as the season advances.

River's Purple. (B) This is more compact and symmetrical iu its habit of growth than the ordinary Purple Beech. Considered the finest of all the purple leaved trees.

BIRCH, Paper or Canoe. (A) A native variety, growing much larger than the common white or gray birch, and with much whiter and more beautiful bark.

CATALPA, Speciosa. (B) A hardy variety from the West, of rapid growth, with large, heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of small white and purple flowers in June.

Bungei. (D) Dwarf, usually grafted on stems 5 or 6 feet tall, where it makes a roundish dense head; of value for its formal effect.

DOGWOOD, (Cornus.) **White.** (C) The native tree, growing 15 to 20 feet high, with large, single white flowers before the leaves come.

Red Flowering Dogwood. (C) Flowers light red, very beautiful.

ELM, American. (A) The well-known, native tree.

HORSECHESTNUT, White. (A) The common sort, with large clusters of single white flowers in May.

JUDAS TREE. (Red Bud.) (C) Grows 15 to 20 feet high, and is covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

KOELRUTARIA, Paniculata. (C) A small tree with foliage somewhat like the Sumac, and large panicles of small yellow flowers in July. Very desirable.

LINDEN, (Basswood) **American.** (A) A native tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European. (B) Of pyramidal shape; leaves somewhat smaller than American; fragrant flowers.

MAGNOLIA, Accuminata. (A) A native variety, growing 60 to 70 feet high, with handsome, glossy leaves 6 to 8 inches long.

MAPLE, Norway. (A) A large tree, compact in shape, with large, handsome, deep green leaves. One of the finest lawn and shade trees.

Sugar, or Rock. (A) The well-known common hard Maple; one of the finest shade trees we have.

Silver. (A) A large, very rapid growing sort, of irregular rounded form. Foliage bright green above and silvery white on the under side.

Weir's Cut-leaf. (A) A very handsome tree with drooping branches, foliage deeply cut, and silvery white on the under side. A very rapid grower, and should be severely pruned for two or three years after transplanting.

Schwedlerii. (Purple Norway) (B) A beautiful variety; the young foliage of bright purplish crimson, changing to deep bronze green in the summer.

MOUNTAIN ASH, European. (B) A fine tree of medium size with attractive foliage, and covered in late summer and fall with large clusters of bright red berries. Very striking.

OAK, American White. (A) One of our finest native trees; of large size and spreading branches.

Palustris. (Pin Oak.) (B) A good grower, symmetrical shape, bright glossy leaves, deeply cut; very ornamental.

Red. (A) A large native variety of rapid growth for an oak. Leaves large and handsome. turning to purplish crimson in fall.

POPLAR, Carolina. (A) A large tree, pyramidal in shape, with large glossy leaves. The most rapid growing of any shade tree; very hardy, and succeeds in all soils and locations.

Lombardy. (A) Of rapid growth, very tall and slender; much used for screens, and where a formal effect is desired.

PRUNUS, Pissardi. (C) An ormental variety of plum, with single, blush white flowers in spring, and handsome reddish purple leaves which retain their color throughout the season. Hardy, and desirable for its foliage effect.

SALISBURIA. (Ginko.) (A) From Japan. A tall growing tree with straight trunk and glossy green leaves resembling Maidenhair Fern in shape, but much larger. Rare and handsome.

THORN. (C) The Thorns are small trees with handsome clusters of small, double flowers early in June. The blossoms are scarlet, red or white on different varieties.

WALNUT, Black. (A) A native of the middle West; a rapid grower, with handsome foliage, each leaf being composed of 13 to 17 leaflets.

WILLOW, Golden. (B) A handsome tree, conspicuous in winter on account of its yellow bark.

Laurel-leaf. (B) Vigorous growth, shining, laurel-like leaves; very desirable.

WEEPING TREES

BEECH, Weeping. (B) Rare and handsome, of a picturesque appearance.

BIRCH, Cut-leaved Weeping. (A) A variety of white birch with drooping branches and deeply cut leaves.

ELM, Camperdown. (C) Grafted into stems 5 or 6 feet high, the branches extend outward and downward, making a handsome drooping tree.

MOUNTAIN ASH, Weeping. (D) A tree with straggling drooping branches.

MULBERRY, Teas. (D) A handsome, umbrella shaped tree with beautiful glossy green foliage. We consider this the finest tree of its shape.

WILLOW, Babylonica. (A) The old fashioned Weeping Willow.

Thurlow's. (A) Similar to Babylonica but more upright in growth.

EVERGREEN TREES

Plant in Spring only.

While the height to which the evergreen trees finally attain is indicated by letters, the same as for deciduous trees, it should be borne in mind that most evergreens can be dwarfed and kept to any size desired by pruning at the proper time. Thus the Hemlock or Norway Spruce, both trees that grow to a large size, can be trained in hedge form only three or four feet high.

Nearly all our Arbor Vitae and Retinosporas, except Pisifera, are sheared specimens much more compact and and desirable than the untrimmed trees.

ARBOR VITAE, American. (B) An erect, cone-shaped tree with dense, light green foliage. A rapid grower and desirable. Small trees of this variety are much used for window boxes in winter.

Compacta. (D) Dwarf, with dense, round head.

Geo. Peabody. (C) Hardy; compact, upright grower; foliage a bright golden yellow. Very striking.

Globe. (D) Forms a dense low mound of green, the foliage extending clear to the ground. Very hardy and attractive.

Pyramidalis. (C) Of slender upright, compact growth, like the Irish Juniper. Valuable for its formal effect.

Siberian. (C) Growth compact and pyramidal, foliage dark green, keeping color well in winter. Very hardy and one of the best for this section.

FIR, Concolor. (Silver Fir of Colorado.) (B) Tree of graceful spreading habit, branches slightly drooping, bluish above, silvery underneath; very hardy. A rare and beautiful tree.

HEMLOCK. (A) Our native variety, distinct from all other trees; a beautiful lawn tree, or fine for hedges. Will grow in the shade.

JUNIPER, Golden. (D) Of low spreading growth, shaped much like a saucer. Foliage tipped bright yellow in summer, bronze yellow in winter. Odd and attractive.

Sabina. (D) A dwarf, spreading form; fan-shaped when young. Unique and desirable.

Virginiana. (Red Cedar.) (B) Of upright conical growth, but varying considerably in shape and the color of the foliage.

PINE, Mugho. (D) Dwarf; of low dense growth and dark green color; very hardy.

Scotch. (A) One of the most rapid growing evergreens, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage. Very hardy.

White. (A) The well-known, native sort; especially desirable for light, sandy soil.

RETINOSPORA. (Japan Cypress.) The Retinosporas are a handsome class of small trees, many of them dwarf and particularly adapted to small places. They should not be planted in exposed situations.

Filifera. (C) Of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage, slender, thread-like and drooping; one of the hardiest of the Retinosporas.

Pisifera. (C) A rapid growing variety of somewhat irregular shape, with beautiful feathery foliage of a tawny green color.

Pisifera Aurea. (C) Similar to above, but foliage tipped with bright yellow.

Plumosa. (C) Very handsome, with soft feathery, light green foliage. One of the best.

Plumosa Aurea. (C) More dwarf and compact than preceding, with golden tipped foliage.

Squarrosa. (C) Of very dense growth, with beautiful foliage of a silvery blue appearance. Less hardy than the others and should be planted only in protected places.

SPRUCE, Colorado Blue. (B) Of compact growth; foliage varying from green, to beautiful steel blue, or sage color in the finest specimens. Perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations, and one of the finest, if not the finest, of our evergreens

Colorado Blue, Koster's. (B) A form of the above obtained by grafting from the very bluest specimens. These trees are all of the finest blue color, and very choice. This variety has always been imported, but a quarantine established by the U. S. government has prevented any importations since 1919. As a result, they are becoming very scarce, and promise to be soon out of the market.

Douglas. (B) Another Colorado spruce; of moderate growth with soft delicate green foliage, glaucous underneath. One of the best for planting in shady places.

Norway. (A) Of rapid growth, attaining large size; a good lawn tree, and used also for hedges and windbreaks.

TAXUS, Cuspidata. (Japan Yew.) (D) A rare and beautiful low growing evergreen; foliage somewhat resembling the Hemlock. Very hardy.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

C indicates shrubs that attain a height of 9 to 14 feet.
D " " " " " " " 4 to 9 feet.
E " " " " " " " 1 to 4 feet.

ALMOND, Double Pink. (D) An old fashioned shrub, with small double pink flowers covering the branches in May, before the leaves appear.

ALTHEAS, Double Red, Pink, Purple, and White. (C) The Altheas are upright in growth and very late in starting in spring. They bloom in August and September, the flowers resembling a double hollyhock. Should not be planted in cold or exposed situations.

AZALEA, Viscosa. (D) A native shrub best suited for moist ground, and valuable for massing. Flowers rather small, white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion in early summer.

BARBERRY, Purple. (D) Grows 6 to 8 feet high, with violet purple foliage, and clusters of red berries in fall. Very effective for massing, or grouping with other shrubs.

Thunbergii. (E) Dwarf, growing about 4 feet high, with dense, bright green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet

late in the fall, and producing quantities of bright red berries which remain on the bush all winter. Very hardy and succeeds where other shrubs will not grow. Valuable for grouping, and hedges, and can be left to grow naturally, or trimmed to any desired shape.

CALYCANTHUS. (Sweet scented shrub) (D) The *wood* of this shrub is very fragrant; flowers of a chocolate color, with agreeable spicy odor. Blooms in June. Should not be planted in exposed situations.

CLETHRA, Alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush. (D) A small native shrub, with numerous spikes of small, white, frarant flowers in July. Suitable for moist ground or shady locations.

CORNUS, Elagantissima. (D) A medium sized shrub, the leaves bordered with a broad white band, and retaining the distinct colors till they drop in the fall. In winter the branches are bright coral red. Very striking.

Siberica. (D) A strong growing bush with flat clusters of tiny white flowers, followed by white berries. Bark bright red in winter when it presents a strfking appearance Valuable for a background or screen.

CURRANT, Yellow Flowering. (D) An old fashioned shrub, covered with small, clove-shaped, yellow flowers in early spring. Very fragrant and hardy.

DEUTZIA, Crenata. (C) Flowers small, double, white, tinted with rose, produced in clusters 3 or 4 inches long. Last of June.

Gracilis. (E) A dwarf variety with sprays of delicate, pure white flowers the last of May. Very handsome.

Lemoine. (E) Similar to the Gracilis but of stronger growth, and a larger plant.

Pride of Rochester. (C) Large clusters of double white flowers, blooming in June and July. Bush of large size, and vigorous growth.

ELDER, Golden. (C) A variety with golden yellow foliage. Valuable for planting with green-leaved shrubs. A vigorous grower, and should be severely pruned to keep it in good shape.

EUONYMOUS, Alatus. (Cork-barked Euonymous) (D) Branches singularly covered with corky ridges; small leaves red fruit; very beautiful autumn foliage.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. (Pearl Bush.) (C) A hardy, vigorous grower of large size; flowers single, white, an inch in diameter; blooming in May.

FORSYTHIA, Fortunei. (D) A rapid grower, covered with yellow, bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear.

Suspensa. (D) A variety with long, slender, drooping branches.

FRINGE, Purple. (Smoke Bush.) (C) A large shrub with purplish fringe or hair-like flowers during the summer.

White. (C) Has large clusters of delicate, pure white flowers, before the leaves appear. Very handsome.

HONEYSUCKLE, Morrowii. (D) A vigorous, spreading grower, with attractive foliage. Small white or pink flowers in May followed in July by handsome red berries which continue throughout the fall.

Red Tartarian. (D) An upright grower. Pink flowers in May, followed by orange colored berries.

HYDRANGEA, Arborescens Sterilis. (Hills of Snow) (D) A variety with large, slightly rounded clusters of pure

white flowers. Begins to bloom in June and continues until after the other hydrangeas come in August.

Paniculata Grandiflora. (D) The well-known hardy Hydrangea. Sold both in bush form and tree shape.

ILEX, Verticillata. (Black Alder.) (D) A native shrub of good size, covered with countless scarlet berries through the fall and winter. Does well on wet ground.

KALMIA, Latifolia. (Laurel) (D) Beautiful evergreen foliage with large clusters of pale pink or white flowers in June. Too well known to need further description.

KERRIA, Japonica. (D) A slender, green barked shrub, with double yellow flowers in June, and scattering blossoms later. Should be planted in a sheltered place.

Variegated. (E) Similar to the above, but more dense in growth and with handsome, variegated foliage.

LILAC, Purple, and White. (C) The well-known, common sorts.

Josikea. (C) Of large size, dark shining leaves, and purple flowers, after other varieties are gone.

Persian. (D) Finer foliage than the common ; larger clusters of purple flowers, and very free blooming.

Villosa. (D) Large loose clusters of pinkish lilac flowers about two weeks after the other lilacs.

French Hybrids. (D) These bloom much younger than the common lilacs and rarely send up shoots in the lawn. Among other valuable sorts are included **Belle de Nancy,** pale rose lilac ; **Chas. X,** reddish purple ; **Mad. Casimir-Perier,** creamy white ; **Mad. Edward Andre,** deep reddish lilac , **Mad. Lemoine,** double white, one of the finest ; **Marie Legraye,** single pure white ; **Pres. Grevy,** beautiful double blue ; **Pres. Loubet,** deep purple : **Touissaint l'Ouv-**

erture, very dark purple. Many of the above sorts can be furnished in tree shape as well as in bush form.

Japanese Tree. Grows in tree form, 20 to 30 feet high; has large clusters of white flowers the latter part of June, after all other varieties are gone. Rare and valuable.

MYRICA, Cerifera. (D) (Candleberry.) A low, spreading native shrub, with handsome foliage, and small white berries in autumn. Desirable for covering sandy or gravelly banks. Should not be planted in an exposed situation.

PRIVET, California. (D) A rapid growing shrub with glossy green leaves, retaining its foliage to New Years. Much used for hedges. Generally hardy, but occasionally killed back in very severe winters.

Amoor River. (D) Resembles the California in foliage, but sheds its leaves in November. It is perfectly hardy, and has clusters of tiny white flowers in June.

Ibota. (D) Of spreading growth with slightly drooping branches, producing small white fragrant flowers. Hardy.

QUINCE, Japan. (D) Bright scarlet flowers in May.

RHODODENDRONS. Owing to the U. S. government quarantine we can no longer offer the imported varieties of Rhododendrons, but there are two varieties, native to the Appalachian mountain country, which we can still supply.

Catawbiense. (D) Handsome, laurel-like foliage, with large clusters of rosy lilac flowers in late spring. Should be kept heavily mulched with leaves, and does best in a somewhat shady location.

Maximum. (C) A strong growing sort, with large handsome evergreen leaves. Flowers pinkish, in large clus-

ters, but it is not a free bloomer. Hardy, and succeeds in the sun as well as the shade, but should be well mulched.

SNOWBALL, Japan. (D) Has beautiful round clusters of white flowers for several weeks in early summer.

SPIREA, Anthony Waterer. (E) Dwarf, with flat clusters of small red or crimson flowers; in bloom from first of July to fall.

Aurea. (C) A large shrub growing 10 to 12 feet high, with yellowish green foliage and small white flowers.

Thunbergii. (D) A medium sized bush with slender branches, and delicate, feathery foliage, which changes to bronze and purple in the fall; small pure white flowers very early in spring, before the leaves appear.

Van Houttei. (D) Grows to a height of 6 or 8 feet with long drooping branches, loaded with small rounded clusters of white flowers; blooms the last of May. One of our best and most popular shrubs. Very hardy.

STEPHANANDRA, Flexuosa. (D) Medium size with graceful branches and handsome foliage. Small white flowers in June.

SUMAC, Cut-leaved. (D) This belongs to the same family as the wild Sumac, but with deeply cut foliage resembling fern leaves.

SYMPHORICARPUS, Red. (Indian Currant.) (D) A semi-dwarf, spreading shrub with attractive foliage, and covered with clusters of small, red berries in the fall and winter.

White. (Snowberry.) (D) Small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on till early winter.

SYRINGA, Garland. (C) The old fashioned sweet Syringa, with pure white flowers in June; very fragrant.

Golden. (D) Medium sized, very compact and bushy in growth with handsome golden foliage. Probably the best golden-leaved shrub we have and especially desirable to group with other shrubs.

WEIGELIA, Eva Rathke. (E) Grows 3 to 4 feet high, covered with deep crimson flowers in June, and blooming again to a less extent in the late summer. One of our best shrubs.

Rosea. (D) A larger growing shrub, bearing a profusion of pink flowers in June.

Variegated. (D) A medium sized bush with the leaves marked with a broad, yellowish white border; blush pink flowers in June.

YUCCA. (E) A low shrub, with long, narrow, stiff, evergreen leaves, and creamy white, waxen, bell-shaped flowers on a tall stalk in July.

CLIMBING VINES

ACTINIDIA. A new rapid growing vine from Japan; flowers white, fragrant and freely produced; foliage large and handsome.

AKEBIA, Quinata. Resembling the Honeysuckle in manner of growth; leaves small, dark green, very free from insect attacks; clusters of chocolate purple, slightly fragrant, flowers in May. Vine very hardy and can be planted in the shade or exposed places.

AMPELOPSIS, Quinquefolia. (Virginia Creeper.) The native ivy, very hardy and rapid in growth.

Veitchii. (Japan Ivy.) Clings to brick and stone surfaces, forming a complete curtain of green, becoming crimson in the fall.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. (Dutchman's Pipe.) A very hardy vine with large leaves, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and small pipe-shaped flowers. Makes a dense shade.

CELASTRUS Scandens. (Bittersweet.) A hardy native climber with handsome foliage and clusters of red and orange berries in late fall. Valuable for shady places.

Articulata. A Japanese variety, with broad leaves, small, showy blossoms, and clusters of orange red berries.

CLEMATIS. These vines require a rich soil and sunny location; the flowers are large and showy and produced in great profusion, in every shade of blue, from deep purple to pure white. When young the vines die to the ground in winter, but, as they become older, the main stalks live through. Only a few sorts are mentioned but others can be furnished.

Henrii. Creamy white, very handsome; June to August.

Jackmanii. Purple violet; best known of any; June to August.

Mad. Edward Andre. A hybrid of Jackmanii, and the nearest red of any sort.

Paniculata. From Japan; a hardy, vigorous grower with an abundance of dark green foliage. Flowers small, pure white, star-shaped, very fragrant, produced in great numbers in August and September. Very free from insects.

EUONYMOUS, Radicans. An evergreen vine with small handsome leaves. Clings to the wall like ivy. Slow grower.

Rad Variegata. Like the above, but with handsome variegated foliage.

Vegetus. A broad leaved variety that has red berries in

fall and winter; sometimes called the "Evergreen Bittersweet." Can also be kept closely pruned and used for a low hedge or border.

HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japan. Strong grower, nearly evergreen, pure white flowers changing to buff; very fragrant, blooms from June to October.

Japan Gold Leaf. Foliage thickly veined and netted with yellow; has very few flowers.

TRUMPET VINE. A vigorous grower with clusters of large red and yellow, trumpet shaped flowers in July and August. Should be planted in a sheltered location.

WISTERIA, Purple. A strong, hardy vine, with long clusters of lilac blue flowers in late spring. While the vine is perfectly hardy, the blossom buds are sometimes killed in severe winters.

White. White flowers; vine not quite so hardy.

ROSES

We sell only varieties of roses that live out of doors through the winter, though most of them will be much benefited by having some protection in cold weather. They are divided into several classes.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

These are rose bushes that bloom in June, and have more or less flowers at intervals until cold weather, the amount of bloom depending on the variety, and very largely, also, on the care given the bushes. Always pick off the seed balls that follow the flowers. Winter protection is not absolutely necessary for this class, except in exposed places, but it is very desirable.

Alfred Colomb. Large, crimson, double and fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach. Large, deep pink, beautiful buds; fragrant and desirable.

Baron Bonstettin. Deep velvety crimson; double and fragrant; a beautiful rose.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink, cupped form, hardy and very beautiful; has no fragrance.

Capt. Hayward. Very large, bright carmine crimson; very showy and a free bloomer.

Clio. Large, double, delicate blush pink; beautiful in bud and open flower. One of our best roses.

Coquette des Alps. Medium size; white, tinted blush; very free blooming and fragrant; requires winter protection.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson, large, full and fragrant; a strong grower and desirable sort.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson; double and fragrant.

Francois Levet. Cherry red; of good size, very hardy, strong grower and free bloomer.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, beautiful *pure* waxy white. Vigorous in growth, and free blooming; considered the best white rose yet introduced;

Gen. Jacqueminot. Large, crimson, fragrant; well-known and very popular.

Geo. Arends. Large; clear soft pink with beautiful buds; fragrant.

Geo. Dickson. New; deep velvety crimson; large and fragrant.

Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau. Large and full; color a bright red; very striking and showy.

His Majesty. Bright cherry red, changing to deep rose pink; hardy and free blooming; handsome buds.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson; flowers retaining color till petals fall; highly scented. Plant a strong grower and free bloomer.

Louis Van Houtte. Deep rich crimson; fragrant, full and free blooming.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Large, pink, cup shaped; hardy and a free bloomer.

Magna Charta. Large, clear pink, double, free bloomer and fragrant. A well-known, hardy sort.

Margaret Dickson. Large, white, with pale flesh center; a beautiful, fragrant rose, but a shy bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder. Large, resembling Gen. Jacqueminot but more double. A free bloomer and fragrant.

Mrs. John Laing. Large flowers; soft delicate pink; beautiful buds. Very fragrant and free blooming, and a vigorous grower. Should be in every collection.

Mrs. Sherman Crawford. Color a beautiful shade of pink with lovely buds, and perfect flowers; a very free bloomer, especially in autumn; One of the very best.

Oakmont. Deep, bright rose, a free bloomer and fragrant; a valuable addition.

Paul Neyron. The largest of hybrid perpetual roses; deep pink, very double; a strong grower and popular sort.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Good size, deep velvety crimson; one of the best very dark roses. Requires good care.

Soliel d'Or. (Golden Sun.) Color varying from pale yellow to reddish gold. Flowers are much larger than any other yellow rose; double and fragrant. A beautiful rose but requires the best of care.

Ulrich Bruner. Brilliant cherry red, large and full. A vigorous grower and very satisfactory sort.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

This class of roses has the tea fragrance so much desired, and blooms more freely than the hybrid perpetuals. They are not as hardy and should be carefully protected in winter by banking up well with earth, and, in exposed places, covering well with straw, leaves, or evergreen boughs. As a rule the bushes are somewhat smaller and of slower growth than the hybrid perpetuals, but produce many more flowers. New sorts are constantly being introduced, and we can often furnish varieties not given in our list.

Caroline Testout. Large, clear bright rose; very fragrant and free flowering. One of the very best.

Duchess of Wellington. Large, fragrant, and free blooming, with beautiful buds Color, saffron yellow, changing to orange yellow. One of the best yellows.

Edward Mawley. Rich velvety crimson; free blooming and fragrant.

Etoile de France. Large, full, and fragrant, velvety red with bright cerise center. Flowers on long stems, excellent for cutting. A vigorous grower.

Gruss an Teplitz. Medium size; bright scarlet, shading to deep crimson. Hardy and a very profuse bloomer. Bush a strong grower and requires more room than most sorts. Should be only moderately pruned.

Hoosier Beauty. Bright scarlet; beautiful buds on long stems. A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer. Very desirable.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Large handsome flowers; the outside of the petals being carmine and the inside a delicate pink, producing a striking and beautiful effect. Fragrant, and lasts well after cutting. A very desirable sort.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, tinted cream; large, full and double; very fragrant.

Killarney. Palè pink; long, beautifully pointed buds.

Killarney Brilliant. A sport from Killarney, but flowers of much deeper color.

Killarney, White. A pure white form of the Killarney.

Konigin Carola. Perfect form in both bud and flower; color a beautiful satiny rose; free blooming; a very fine variety.

Lady Alice Stanley. Deep coral rose on the outside of petals; pale flesh on the inside. A fragrant, strong-growing sort, and very desirable.

Lady Ashtown. Clear pink, with beautiful buds and open flowers; free blooming and a good grower.

Lady Hillingdon. New; exquisite buds of apricot yellow on long siems; fragrant and free blooming. A beautiful rose, but requires careful protection in winter.

La France. Delicate silvery rose, free blooming and fragrant; a popular variety.

Laurent Carle. Very large, carmine-crimson; very fragrant and continuous bloomer. A strong grower, and unusually hardy.

Los Angeles. A new variety, widely advertised and claimed to be the finest of its color. Described as "In color a luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. The buds are long and pointed and expand into a flower of mammoth proportions." Very fragrant, and of vigorous growth.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. Rosy-carmine, shaded salmon; full double flowers. Hardy and free blooming.

Mad. Edward Herriot. (Daily Mail.) Medium size semi-double; color coral red, shaded with yellow, with terra-cotta shade when opened. Very striking, and popular everywhere.

Miss Cynthia Ford. Large; brilliant rose pink; double, fragrant, and free blooming.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Yellow in the bud, showing delicate pink when open. A free blooming, beautiful rose, but bush a rather poor grower.

Mrs. Arthur Waddell. Rosy scarlet buds, opening orange salmon. Beautiful buds; semi-double flowers. A vigorous grower, and free blooming.

Ophelia. Large, fine shape. Color described as salmon-flesh shaded with rose, but varies considerably. Very free blooming and liked by all who have tried it. A very desirable sort.

Radiance. Large and full; brilliant carmine pink, with yellow shadings at base of petals; fragrant and, a free bloomer. One of the best.

Richmond. Bright, glowing crimson scarlet; fragrant and beautiful.

Willowmere. Large, shrimp pink, with handsome buds, and full flowers. A good growing, reliable sort.

MOSS ROSES

Crested. Deep pink with an abundance of moss; fragrant.

White Moss. White, handsome in bud and flower.

CLIMBING ROSES

Baltimore Belle. White with blush tint; double and fragrant. A strong grower but should not be planted in an exposed situation.

Blue Rambler. (Veilchenblau.) Resembling Crimson Rambler in growth but not as hardy. Flowers opening crimson, gradually changing to a deep violet, or violet blue.

Crimson Rambler. Too well known to need description. One of our most valuable climbers.

Climbing American Beauty. Of recent introduction; not blooming in clusters like the ramblers, but two or three together on stems suitable for cutting. Flowers large, opening rosy crimson, changing to pink; double and fragrant. Blooms much earlier than other climbers, and said to have occasional flowers during the summer. A moderate grower; beautiful and desirable, but should not be planted in exposed locations.

Dorothy Perkins. A well-known sort, producing great clusters of delicate shell pink flowers. Foliage handsome glossy green; vine vigorous and hardy. Deservedly popular.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Foliage bright glossy green, flowers large, semi-double, waxy white; shaded blush, borne singly or in small clusters. Should be planted in a sheltered situation.

Excelsa. (Red Dorothy Perkins.) Foliage and manner of growth same as Dorothy Perkins. Flowers bright crimson, a shade lighter than Crimson Rambler, but larger and more double. We consider this a very valuable rose.

Hiawatha. Single, bright crimson flowers, with yellow stamens, very free flowering in long trailing clusters.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Brilliant vivid scarlet; retaining the color without fading. Flowers medium size; semi-double, produced in large clusters, and continuing in bloom a long time.

Prairie Queen. Bright pink, cup shaped, hardy and free bloomer; an old, reliable sort.

Tausendschon. (Thousand Beauties.) Large clusters of medium sized, semi-double flowers, varying in color from clear pink to nearly white, blooming much earlier than the Crimson Rambler. Bush almost thornless, a strong grower and entirely hardy. A deservedly popular sort.

White Dorothy Perkins. Identical with Dorothy Perkins, except that the flowers ars pure white. Probably the best white climber.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Roses of this class make dwarf, bushy plants and, with proper care, produce an abundance of bloom throughout the summer from June until stopped by heavy frost. The flowers are individnally small, produced in large clusters, and, while not very good for cutting, are especially desir-

able for bedding purposes, and where continuous bloom for a long time is wanted.

Annie Muller. Flowers of a beautiful pink, semi-double, about one and a half inches in diameter. Should not be planted in exposed situations.

Baby Rambler. Crimson red; the best known of any of this class.

Catharine Ziemet. (White Baby Rambler.) Pure white, double, slightly fragrant, flowers in large, loose clusters, freely produced. One of the very best.

Mrs. Cutbush. Clear pink, compact and double; perhaps the best pink baby rambler.

RUGOSA, AND RUGOSA HYBRID ROSES

These are of Japanese origin, and are noted for their hardiness and vigorous growth, together with their comparative freedom from insects and disease. Most of them are quite thorny.

Conrad F. Meyer. Flowers large, silvery rose, fragrant, with beautiful buds. The bush is a strong grower, and shonld be given plenty of room. A very satisfactory rose.

Mad. Geo. Bruant. Semi-double, pure white, very free blooming, but not good for cutting.

Nova Zembla. Similar to Conrad F. Meyer, but with white flowers.

Rugosa, Red. A Japanese rose, with bright red or pink single flowers followed by large, showy berries of rosy red. Bush of large size, with handsome, dark green foliage, seldom troubled by insect attacks. Valuable for groups and hedges.

Rugosa, White. A variety with white flowers.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Mad. Plantier. An old and popular variety; covered with medium sized flowers in June. Grows to be a large bush.

Multiflora. The old fashioned pink rose of our grandmothers. Flowers double, fragrant and produced in great profusion in June. Bush very hardy and vigorous; too large to plant with the monthly blooming sorts, but good to use as a shrub, or plant for a screen.

Persian Yellow. Small. double, bright yellow flowers early in June.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

The past few years have sern a great increase in the demand for this class of plants. Their hardiness and ease of cultivation, the value of many of them for cut flowers. together with the beauty and long blooming period of many varieties, make them deservedly popular. This list includes some of the best sorts, but other varieties can be furnished if desired.

ACHILLEA, Boule de Neige. 18 to 24 inches high; small double, white flowers in profusion from June to September. Valuable for cutting.

Millefolium, Rubrum. 18 inches high; small, bright red flowers in flat clusters, blooming in July and continuing until fall if not allowed to go to seed.

ACONITUM, (Monkshood.) **Autumnale.** 2 to 3 feet. Deep blue flowers, late, does well in the shade.

Napellus Bicolor. 2 to 3 feet. Flowers blue and white; September and October.

AQUILEGIA, (Columbine) **Alba.** 2 to 3 feet. Large, pure white flowers, May and June.

Coerulea. (Rocky Mt. Columbine) 2 to 3 feet. Large blue flowers, white inside, very handsome. May and June.

Chrysantha. 3 to 4 feet high. Fragrant, golden yellow flowers, May to July.

Mixed. All colors as they happen to come, blue, purple, white, pink and yellow.

ASTERS. (Hardy.) These are a showy perennial, 3 or 4 feet high, blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce.

Novae-Angliae Large, deep clear purple; yellow center.

Novae-Angliae rosea. A variety with clear pink flowers.

White Queen. White, with large, broad petals.

BOLTONIA, Asteroides. 6 to 7 feet. Pure white flowers like small daisies in September.

BUDDLEYA. (Butterfly Bush, Summer Lilac.) 3 to 5 feet. Has long spikes of fragrant, rosy lilac flowers from August until frost. Very attractive to butterflies, hence the popular name of "Butterfly Bush."

CAMPANULA, Media. (Canterbury Bells.) 3 feet. Large, beautiful bell-shaped flowers in June and July. These are really biennials, blooming but a single season, and should be planted from year to year.

Persicifolia. 2 to 3 feet. Medium size, bell-shaped flowers in deep blue, and white, during June and July.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Hardy Red, Pink, Yellow, and White. 2 feet. Old fashioned flowers, blooming late in the fall. Should be given some protection in winter.

CONVALLARIA. (Lily-of-the-Valley.) Small, pure white, flowers in graceful racemes in spring. Very hardy and does well in the shade.

COREOPSIS. 2 feet. Bright golden yellow flowers throughout the summer.

DELPHINIUM. (Larkspur.) **Chinensis Alba.** 1 to 2 feet. Pure white, dwarf.

Coelestinum. 3 to 4 feet. Different shades of pale blue flowers in long spikes.

Elatum. 3 to 4 feet. The "Bee Larkspur." Shades of deep blue. If cut back after blooming, will flower a second time.

Formosum. 3 to 4 feet. Deep blue flowers.

DIANTHUS, Barbatus. (Sweet William.) 1 to 2 feet. A popular, very fragrant flower, coming in various shades of maroon, crimson, pink, white, and variegated, in June and July.

Plumarius. (Garden Pink.) 1 foot. The foliage of these pinks is a very pretty sage green, or gray, and remains green all winter. The single varieties vary in color from white to crimson, often prettily marked and variegated. The double varieties are **white, pink,** and light **red,** and look very much like a small carnation. All have a delightful, spicy fragrance and are fine for cutting. May and June.

DICENTRA, Spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart.) 2 feet. Bears long graceful racemes of pink, heart shaped flowers in May.

FUNKIA. (Plantain Lily.) 1 foot. Low, border plants with broad, handsome foliage.

Succordata. A variety with waxy, white, bell-shaped flowers, 4 to 6 inches long. July and August.

Variegata. Leaves beautifully striped with green and white. Used for a border plant on account of its attractive foliage. Blue flowers in July.

GAILLARDIA, Grandiflora. 1½ to 2 feet. Flowers 2 inches across; dark red and brown center with orange and red petals in rings of color. June until frost.

GYPSOPHILLA, Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) 2 to 3 feet. Forms a beautiful mass of tiny white flowers on slender wiry stems, giving a gauze-like appearance. Midsummer.

HELENIUM, Autumnale. 4 to 5 feet. Large heads of golden yellow flowers in August and September.

Rubrum. Bright terra cotta flowers in fall; very striking.

HELIOPSIS, Pitcheriana. (Ox-eye.) 3 to 5 feet. Daisy-like flowers of deep golden yellow, on good stems for cutting, produced freely from July until fall. Very hardy.

HEMEROCALLIS, Flava. (Yellow Day Lily.) 2 to 3 feet. Large fragrant golden yellow flowers in clusters. June.

Fulva. Orange-yellow flowers in spring, but not fragrant.

Thunbergii. Flowers like Flava, but on taller stalks, and blooming in July and Auguet.

HIBISCUS, Moscheutos alba. 3 to 4 feet. Large, showy pure white fllowers, in late summer.

Moscheutos, Crimson Eye. Very large flowers, with crimson spot at base of petals.

Moscheutos roseus. A variety with bright pink blossoms.

IBERIS, Sempervirens. (Everygreen Candytuft) 1 foot. Low, spreading habit; small, pure white flowers completely covering the plant in spring.

IRIS, GERMAN. These well-known flowers bloom in early summer, and come in various shades and combinations of white, blue, yellow, and purple. They are hardy, profuse bloomers, and flowers are useful for cutting.

Boccage. Rose, striped white.

Duchess de Nemours. White, striped purple.

Florentine alba. White, early.

L'Innocence. White, shaded cream.

Minico. Clear yellow.

Mlle. Almira. Sky-blue, large, and fine.

Mad. Chereau. White, frilled azure blue, very beautiful.

Othello. Deep purple.

Pallida Dalmatica. A tall growing variety with large handsome flowers of a soft lavender. One of the finest.

Porteau. Delicate light blue.

Queen of May. Rosy lilac, almost plnk; fine.

Spectabilis. Deep, rich purple; early and fine.

IRIS, JAPANESE. These are the largest and finest of the Iris family, blooming some weeks later than the other kinds. The flowers are large, nearly flat, ranging in color from pure white to deepest purple, many being beautifully veined, while some are shaded toward toward red and pink. The plants should be well supplied with water to produce the best results.

Blue Jay. 6 petals, purple with white veins.

Gold Bound. 6 petals, pure white, with gold banded center.

Hyde Park. Mottled purple and white; very striking.

Idjumi-no-sawa. 6 petals, white, with blue veinings and purple standards.

Iso-no-nami. Three petals, silvery white veined with violet. Early.

Kigan-no-misao. Three large petals, pure white, very profuse bloomer; late.

King Edward VII. Three petals, large; rich royal purple.

Koki-no iro. Six petals, purple, with white standards; tall, large and fine. Very free bloomer.

Kusui-no-iro. Six large petals; light blue, veined white.

Oshokum. Six petals; rich violet purple. A good sort.

Pyramid. Six petals; large, purple, similar to Koki-no-iro.

Shippo. Light ground, with violet purple veinings.

Shishi-ikari. Three petals, white, veined violet, with deep violet purple standards.

Shu-chu-no-kana. Six petals, white at base, veined and bordered violet red.

Sumida-gawa. Three petals, large, white, faintly shaded blue.

Uji-sawa. Three petals, white, lightly veined purple, with violet standards.

Waku-hotei. Six petals, white, veined blue, with deep purple standards.

IRIS, SIBERIAN, Snow Queen. Beautiful, snow-white flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in June. Free blooming and hardy.

LATHYRUS. (Everlasting Pea.) **White, and Pink.** Hardy perennial climbers, producing large clusters of pea blossom shaped flowers during the summer.

LIATRIS, Spicata. Long, compact spikes of deep purple flowers in July

LOBELIA. (Cardinal Flower.) Cardinal red flowers in August and September on spikes 2 or 3 feet tall. Very striking.

LYCHNIS. (Lamp Flower.) **Chalcedonia.** 2 to 3 feet. Dense heads of brilliant orange scarlet flowers in July and August.

Viscaria Splendens. 12 to 15 inches. Clusters of blood-red flowers in the early summer.

LYSIMACHIA, nummularia. (Moneywort.) An evergreen creeper, with small leaves and bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Fine for covering bare spaces under trees or shrubs where the grass will not grow.

MONARDA. (Bergamot.) 3 feet. Aromatic foliage; deep scarlet flowers in July and August.

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) **Youngii.** 18 inches. Bright yellow flowers in June.

PAEONIAS

These well-known plants bloom in June, producing large double flowers ranging in color from pure white to deepest crimson, and including some light shades of yellow or buff. The following are excellent varieties.

Chas. Verdier. Deep rose, fading pink; very large and fine; a vigorous grower and very free bloomer; late.

Couronne d'Or. Large, very full ball shaped flowers; white with dash of carmine in center; fragrant, very late; fine for cutting. Very choice.

Delicatissima. Large, pale blush, tinted cream, changing to white.

Delachii. Deep crimson, very double; a fine late variety.

Dortens Coros. Bright pink, dwarf.

Duchess de Nemours. A fine, large, pure white variety, early and free blooming.

Edulis. Violet rose, large, full and sweet.

Felix Crousse. Large and full; bright, fiery red; very striking and handsome.

Festiva Alba. Creamy white with dash of carmine in the center; free blooming and one of the best.

Festiva Maxima. Very large, pure white except for carmine streaks in the center. Early and fine. Fragrant.

Fragrantissima. Early and free bloomer. Outer petals clear rose; inner petals very numerous, of lighter shade.

Fulgida. Bright crimson, free blooming, fine.

Globosa Grandiflora. Very large, globular flowers; opening cream white, and changing to pure white; fragrant and desirable.

Golden Harvest. Pink, cream center, much like Jeanne d'Arc.

Grandiflora carnea plena. Large; delicate blush on outside; center fringed, cream tinted; sweet and fine.

Jeanne d'Arc. Center composed of small petals, light

yellow or straw color, surrounded by a single row of large, light pink petals. Early and fragrant.

La Tulipe. Delicate rose, fading to creamy white; fragrant.

Louis Van Houtte. Large and full; double, deep crimson, one of the best deep red paeonias.

Mad. Crousse. Pure white; large and full; midseason.

Mad. Lebon. Bright cherry pink. Late.

Mons. Barral. Soft clear pink, large and full.

Officinalis Alba. Very early; pink, soon changing to white. Usually in bloom for Decoration Day.

Officinalis Rubra. Very early; deep crimson; the old fashioned red paeonia. Very scarce at present.

Papaviflora. White, barely tinted cream, early and fine.

Prolifera Tricolor. Center golden yellow, bordered with blush white; the nearest to a yellow paeonia. Early.

Queen Victoria. (Whitleyii.) Large, double; white, barely tinted cream.

Rosea Plenissima Superba. Large, double, deep pink; a good grower and free bloomer.

Rubra Triumphans. Large, purplish crimson; early, fragrant, and very desirable.

HARDY PHLOX

These old fashioned fragrant flowers have become very popular, while many new varieties have been produced, which are greatly superior in size and color to the old kinds. A few of the best of these are described, but there are many other good sorts, while new ones are constantly being added.

Astrild. One of the brightest red of all the Phloxes. A very striking and attractive sort.

Dr. Charcot. New; purple and white with deep reddish purple center. Distinct and handsome.

Eclaireur. Large; violet crimson with light center.

Eiffel Tower. Very large flower; beautiful salmon rose. One of the finest of all the Phloxes.

Elizabeth Campbell. New, large flower; delicate salmon pink, with light center. A choice variety.

Ferdinand Cortez. Very large and handsome; bright crimson with darker center.

Independence. Large, pure white; early and tall.

Le Mahdi. Purple in morning and evening, changing to red in the middle of the day; a peculiar and handsome sort.

L'Esperance. Large, light lavender pink with light eye; a fine sort; dwarf.

L'Evenement. Soft pink, tinted salmon; large and showy; dwarf.

Mad. P. Langier. Bright cerise red; vermillion center, large cluster; a very popular sort.

Pink Beauty. Flowers beautiful pale pink in very large clusters; fine.

Premier Minister. Large flower, light pink, shading to deep carmine center. One of the very best.

Queen. Large, pure white, a tall, strong growing variety. Late, and one of the best.

Rheinlander. Beautiful salmon pink with red eye. Cluster and flowers of unusual size.

Richard Wallace. White, with violet carmine center; a very desirable sort.

Rosenberg. Very large, bright reddish violet, with blood red eye.

R. P. Struthers. Large; deep pink with crimson center.

White Swan. White flowers in long spikes, beginning to bloom very early, and continuing to the end of the season; a very vigorous grower and desirable sort.

Wm. C. Egan. Very large flowers, of a delicate soft pink.

William Robinson. Salmon with rosy center; fine large flower.

PHLOX, Subulata. (Moss Pink.) Forms a thick carpet of moss-like foliage completely covered with pink flowers in May.

Subulata alba. A variety with white flowers.

Divaricata Canadensis. 1 foot. Fragrant lavender flowers in May; fine for cutting.

PLATYCODON. (Bell-flower.) **Blue, and White.** 2 to 3 feet. Large, bell-shaped flowers that are fine for cutting. Hardy and free blooming. July to September.

Mariesii. A dwarf variety, with very large, deep blue flowers.

PYRETHRUM. Flowers very similar to the field daisy, but, in addition to white, they come in various shades of pink, carmine, and red, making a very attractive appearance, and continuing a long time in bloom.

SCABIOSA Caucasica. 1 to 2 feet. Large, lilac-blue flowers, excellent for cutting produced from June to September.

SEDUM. (Stone-crop.) **Spectabilis.** 15 inches. Foliage thick aud rubbery; flowers pale rose, in large flat cymes in early fall.

Spectabilis Brilliant. A variety with bright pink flowers; very desirable.

SHASTA DAISY. 2 to 3 feet. Very large daisies from July to September.

SPIREA, Aruncus. 4 feet. Produces long feathery panicles of white flowers. forming graceful plumes. Vigorous grower; June.

Japonica. 12 to 18 inches. Plumy spikes of small, pure white flowers in June. Fine for cutting.

Palmata. 3 feet. Broad corymbs of crimson purple flowers in June and July.

STATICE, Latifolia. (Sea Laveuder.) Thick, leathery fóliage at the ground. Flower stalks 15 to 18 inches high, forming immense panicles covered with tiny delicate blue flowers, producing a very graceful, airy appearance. Blooms in July, but flowers can be dried and kept for months as a house decoration.

STOKESIA, Cyanea. 18 inches. Flowers 3 or 4 inches across, double, blue, with delicate, narrow petals. Midsummer.

VERONICA, Longifolia Subsessilis. (Blue Bird Flower.) 2 feet. Dark green foliage with long, slender spikes of small, deep blue flowers in August and September.

VINCA. (Trailing Myrtle.) A creeping plant with handsome evergreen foliage and bright blue flowers in spring. Very hardy and will grow in shady spots and under trees.

VIOLA, Cornuta. (Hardy Violets.) **Blue.** Low, spread-

ing plants producing blue pansy-like flowers from early spring until November.

White Perfection. The same, with white flowers.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

These are of easy cultivation and very desirable for flowers in late summer and early fall. The bulbs can be planted any time from May 1st to June 15th. A succession of bloom can be obtained by making plantings once in two weeks during the above period. The bulbs should be dug in October, thoroughly dried, and stored in a cool, dry place where they will not freeze. As a cut flower the Gladiolus is very beautiful and remarkably lasting. We furnish the bulbs in various mixtures and also in the choice named varieties.

Childsii Hybrids. Tall, with very large flowers running largely to red shades.

Groff's Hybrids. A fine strain with brilliant flowers of many shades.

Lemoine's Hybrids. This strain runs largely to light shades, and is distinguished by brilliant crimson and scarlet markings in the throat of the blossoms. Early and desirable.

Primulinus Hybrids. A more recent strain, and one of the most beautiful of any. Long flower stalks, and large flowers; the colors varying from white to pink, and with a large percentage of sulphur yellow, orange, and other nasturtium shades. Every collection should have some of these.

Smoky and Slaty. Flowers red or pink, irregularly shaded and streaksd with slaty, or smoke colored markings.

Mixed Hybrids. All colors in a general mixture. Also in separate mixtures of **White and Light; Pink and Rose; Scarlet and Red; Orange and Yellow; Lavender and Purple.**

NAMED VARIETIES OF GLADIOLUS

America. Blush lavender pink, almost white, a favorite cut flower variety.

Attraction. Dark crimson with white throat.

Augusta. Almost pure white.

Baltimore. Light salmon; tall spike and immense flowers.

Baron Hulot. Dark violet purple; a beautiful shade; one of the best.

Blue Jay. Pale blue, marked with white; large open flower. Probably the nearest to a real *blue* gladiolus.

Crackerjack. Dark red, throat spotted yellow and maroon.

Empress of India. Velvety maroon; the darkest of all Gladioli.

George Paul. Crimson, stained yellow and purple.

Halley. Large flowers of a delicate salmon pink; early and beautiful.

Intensity. Light scarlet; lower petals spotted white.

Lacordaire. Brilliant fiery vermilion; early and fine.

Mad. Monneret. Delicate rose; late bloomer.

Mrs. Francis King. Fine light scarlet; flowers large, on a tall straight spike.

Negerfurst. Dark velvety red, with black spots, flamed with white and rose.

Niagara. Large flowers, soft yellow, shaded pink and carmine. A very beautiful sort.

Panama. Like America, but a much deeper pink.

Papilio Rose. Pale rose pink, blotched with creamy white.

Peace. Almost a pure white; very large flowers on a strong stalk. One of the finest cut flower varieties.

Peachblow. Peach-blossom pink; very beautiful.

Pink Beauty. Rosy pink, with dark blotch; *very* early.

Princeps. Rich crimson, with white blotches on lower petals.

Schwaben. Delicate pale yellow, with dark blotch on lower petals. Large flower and strong grower.

Sulphur King. Flowers clear sulphur yellow, in long spike.

Taconic. Pink, marked with crimson and pale yellow.

Victory. Fine yellow.

Vivid. Deep velvety crimson, almost maroon; one of the darkest, and very beautiful.

War. Deep blood red, shaded darker; very striking.

White Cloud. White; branching flower stalks.

RUFFLED GLADIOLUS

These are an entirely new strain, originated by A. E. Kunderd, the petals of the blossom being fluted or ruffled, presenting a unique and beautiful appearance. We offer a few sorts.

Glory. Delicate cream pink, with crimson stripe.

Orange Glory. Orange colored with lighter throat; beautiful and distinct.

Pride of Goshen. Large, well opened flowers of salmon or flesh pink; tall and vigorous grower.

White Glory. Ground color white, with Iris-blue markings on lower petals.

White King. Beautiful sulphur white, finely ruffled.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

We can usually furnish an assortment of the best Holland grown bulbs of **Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus or Daffodils,** and **Crocus.** These bloom early in the spring, have a wide range of the most beautiful colors, are hardy and of easy cultivation. Tulips and Hyacinths can be taken up after they have finished blooming in the spring, and the beds used for summer flowering plants until late fall when the bulbs can be replanted. In addition, the Hyacinths and several varieties of Daffodils are excellent for blooming in the house in winter.

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